

INFORMATION LETTER

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NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

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CONGRESS SUMMARY

Attitude of Rules Committee and Crop Loan Situation Delay Action

Involved in the legislative situation in Congress at the close of the week were the wage and hour bill, crop control legislation and the demand for commodity loans on cotton, the sugar bill, crop insurance, and housing.

The Rules Committee agreed Friday to report a resolution providing that the House shall recess from day to day until the end of the session, thus making it possible under the rules for the House, by a two-thirds vote, to proceed to the immediate consideration of any bill called up. It was reported that the Rules Committee approved this action with the understanding that the wage and hour bill would not be called up. Speaker Bankhead was quoted as saying that he had "no intention" of recognizing any member to call up the measure under a rules suspension on Monday.

The House Rules Committee, after having scheduled a meeting for Wednesday to consider the request for a rule to give the wage and hour bill right-of-way in the House, canceled the meeting and up until Friday evening the Committee had not met for the purpose of considering the subject, nor had any official announcement been made as to the cause of the delay. It is understood that the Committee stands about 9 to 5 against granting a rule.

The same day the Rules Committee was to have met, the House Labor Committee agreed to recommend the elimination of several of the controversial sections of the wage and hour bill. The Committee reversed its former position and agreed to an exemption for employees engaged in local retailing but retaining the language that would also exempt outside salesmen; second, to strike out the amendment that would prohibit the employment of women or minors during the period from midnight to six in the morning; third, to recommend to the House the elimination of the provision of the bill as passed by the Senate that would exempt from the maximum hour section those workers employed by a cooperative association in the manufacture, marketing or processing of milk, cream or butter fat; and fourth, to eliminate the provision that would require that time and one-half be paid all employees working during the period from midnight to six in the morning in all occupations that do not require continuous process operation. The Committee took no action that would affect the amendments exempting employers on perishable products from the hours provision of the bill as reported to the House, which were noted in last week's INFORMATION LETTER.

On Tuesday the Senate agreed to a resolution directing the Agricultural Committee to have ready for Senate action by

the first week of the next session of Congress a crop control bill, and on Thursday the same Committee voted to report favorably a concurrent resolution which would make crop control legislation the first order of business in the next session of Congress. The concurrent resolution, if agreed to, would bind both the Senate and the House. Along with the vote on the concurrent resolution, the Committee appointed a sub-committee to call on the President to urge the issuance of an executive order granting 12 cents a pound commodity loans on cotton.

The Senate delegation, after a White House conference, reported that the President had agreed to make immediate loans on cotton to farmers who agreed to comply with a surplus control program to be enacted next session.

The Senate began debate on the Administration-opposed sugar bill on Friday. The bill, which has passed the House, was reported to the Senate on August 9th with a number of amendments recommended by the Finance Committee. With the completion of its consideration of this bill the Senate will have cleared its calendar of all major proposals.

Senator Pope's crop insurance bill (S. 1397), which embodies the recommendations of the President's committee, was favorably reported to the House on August 10th. The insurance provisions of the measure are limited to wheat and would commence with the 1938 crop. The House Agricultural Committee recommends an appropriation not in excess of \$20,000,000 for subscription to the proposed Insurance Corporation for administration of the bill.

The Committee report states that "the bill specifically authorizes the Corporation to continue research and surveys relating to other agricultural commodities as well as wheat. It is to be expected that after suitable data have been assembled for other agricultural commodities and if experience with respect to wheat demonstrates the feasibility of a crop-insurance program the Corporation will recommend upon manifestations of interest on the part of producers the extension of the plan to other commodities from time to time."

Other Congressional action was the Senate passage of the Wagner low-cost housing bill on August 6th, and the passage on August 7th of a proposal for an unemployment census. The House has proposed a number of amendments to the housing bill.

Early in the week the House followed the Senate and adopted the Conference Committee draft of the modified judiciary reform bill (H. R. 2260) and sent it to the President. As agreed to by the House and Senate the bill provides for federal intervention by the Attorney General in suits where the constitutionality of acts of Congress are challenged, and for direct appeal to the Supreme Court of cases where an act of Congress has been held unconstitutional.

DISCOLORATION OF CANNED CORN

First of Series of Articles Dealing with Technological Problems

In the development of canning procedures many technological difficulties have been encountered and more or less completely overcome. It is an interesting fact that, no matter how serious these difficulties were found to be, they were forgotten by many canners within a few years after they were overcome. Young men who have come into the industry in the meantime sometimes do not appreciate why certain precautions are necessary. Sometimes experienced canners appear to forget disappointments and even financial losses that they have experienced as a result of shortcomings of raw products or equipment, or some kind of technological error, and each year the research laboratories connected with the canning industry are consulted with reference to questions that were solved several years ago.

The inquiries that come to the research laboratories concerning matters of this kind are so frequent that a series of items is being prepared to be given in the INFORMATION LETTER from time to time calling attention to inquiries being received repeatedly regarding specific products that are being packed or soon to be packed. This item is offered as the first of this series.

The discoloration of canned corn is a matter which was uppermost in the minds of all corn canners 15 or 20 years ago. At that time two forms of discoloration were prevalent in the industry—copper sulfide discoloration and iron sulfide discoloration.

Copper Sulfide Discoloration

Copper sulfide discoloration is a general darkening of the entire contents of a can of cream style corn and chiefly of the liquor of whole grain corn. It is due to the exposure of the corn during the canning operation to some form of copper equipment. It can be prevented only by refraining as far as possible from the use of copper equipment, or where copper seems necessary, by coating it thoroughly with tin. This sort of discoloration is often found, but is not general in the first few cans run over a line at the beginning of the season or after a line has been shut down for two or three days or longer. Losses caused by this form of discoloration have not usually been extensive, but the presence of even so small an amount as one part of copper per million of corn (one ten thousandth of one per cent) causes objectionable darkening. Each year one or more samples of corn exhibiting this form of discoloration and inquiries concerning its cause are received at the laboratory.

Iron Sulfide Discoloration

Iron sulfide discoloration was much more serious 20 years ago than copper sulfide discoloration. At that time iron sulfide discoloration, or "corn black" as it was commonly called, was encountered in all canning districts by nearly all corn canners. Fortunately it is not detrimental to health, but is unsightly and frequently served as the cause for rejection of shipments of corn on a declining market. For a period of something like 10 years iron sulfide discoloration was the subject of intensive study in laboratories connected with the canning industry and of very great concern on the part of all corn canners.

As a result of the intensive study just referred to, which included all possible variations in the canning operation and all known variations in the manufacture of tinplate as well as in location, soil and variety of corn, it was demonstrated that iron sulfide discoloration could not be prevented in either whole grain or cream style corn packed in uncoated tin cans.

A report of the research work leading to this conclusion is presented in Bulletin No. 18-L of the Research Laboratory, published in January, 1922. This work led to the development of a "special enamel" in the research laboratories of the National Canners Association, which was described in Circular 10-L, published in April, 1924. This special enamel, developed by Dr. G. S. Bohart of the Association's Research Laboratories, to whom was granted a patent later dedicated to the public, was improved by the can manufacturing companies and designated as "C-enamel." Its commercial use in canning corn became practically universal ten years ago.

The use of C-enamel cans is the only means that has been found to prevent iron sulfide discoloration, not only in canned corn but also in shellfish and other products containing appreciable amounts of protein. When the use of C-enamel cans was new some packers felt that the appearance of corn so packed left something to be desired and that the flavor of the corn might be somewhat impaired by the enamel. This enamel has long since been so perfected that the canning industry agrees that the use of C-enamel does not impair the color or appearance of the product and that it does effectively prevent iron sulfide discoloration. This is recognized by the military departments of the government which specify C-enamel cans in requests for bids on all types of canned corn. As already stated, the use of C-enamel in canning corn became practically general ten years ago, and since that time the industry has not encountered iron sulfide discoloration in canned corn. Now in recent years an increasing number of corn canners appear to have forgotten what they knew so well about "corn black" fifteen or twenty years ago and an increasing number of inquiries regarding the matter is being received.

Sweet Corn Acreage

The following table is a summary of reports from canners received by the N. C. A. Division of Statistics on sweet corn acreage contracted for canning in the 1937 season, along with figures on the planted acreage in 1937 as reported by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

State	Planted for 1937 pack			Planted in 1936*
	White Acres	Yellow Acres	Total Acres	
Maine, N. H., Vt.	1,662	19,205	20,867	18,570
New York.....	2,294	23,590	25,884	25,900
Maryland and Del.	35,536	6,354	41,890	37,550
Pennsylvania.....	6,568	5,310	11,878	8,100
Ohio.....	17,680	6,781	24,461	27,300
Indiana.....	38,596	9,814	48,410	54,000
Illinois.....	48,680	37,505	86,185	97,000
Wisconsin.....	8,164	18,106	26,270	22,600
Minnesota.....	4,400	71,518	75,918	76,600
Iowa and Nebr....	42,244	15,762	58,006	54,900
Other States.....	6,827	15,943	22,770	21,200
Total.....	212,651	229,888	442,539	443,720

* As recorded by Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Department Store Sales in July

The Federal Reserve Board's seasonally adjusted index of department store sales for July was at approximately the same level as for the preceding eight months, reflecting the usual summer decline in the volume of sales. For the first seven months of this year sales were 10 per cent larger than for the corresponding period of last year. The Midwestern industrial districts showed the largest increases over last year.

Cold Storage Holdings of Fishery Products

Cold storage holdings of fishery products in the United States on July 15 were 5 per cent less than a year ago, and 25 per cent greater than the five-year average, according to the Bureau of Fisheries. Holdings on July 15 amounted to 59,385,000 pounds, compared with 62,551,000 pounds on July 15, 1936, and the five-year average of 47,549,000 pounds. During the month ended July 15, 21,044,000 pounds of fishery products were frozen compared with 22,644,000 pounds frozen in the corresponding period of 1936.

DAMAGE TO SHIPMENTS

List of Possible Causes in Movement from Boat to Pier and on Trucks

Supplementing the poster on methods of reducing losses from dented cans and the American Railway Association bulletin on recommended methods of loading commodities in fiber containers in carload lots, both of which have been sent to all cannerymen, there has been prepared a list of possible causes of damage to canned foods while being discharged from boat, on the pier and to truck. This list is here reproduced as of interest to all cannerymen whether or not their products move by water shipment.

1. Inner flaps not drawn when sealed—cases bulged.
2. Cases resting on side panels—improper distribution of weight.
3. Cases overlapping skids—crushed by ropes.
4. Cases dropped from 3 to 5 feet on truck—excessive pressure.
5. Cases overlapped flat trucks on pier—crushed while in movement.
6. Improper sealing—insufficient silicate—cases sagged.
7. Careless setting down of cases on tail of trucks.
8. Unnecessary and careless manner cases are piled on pier—crushing cases.
9. Cases set down on tail of truck and turned end over end.
10. Cases thrown entire length of truck by driver.
11. Cases kicked in place on bottom tier by driver.
12. No monkey boards used on warehouse trucks.
13. Cases dropping from conveyor while being discharged from boat.
14. Increasing runway angle because of rising tide accelerating downward speed of unloading equipment and causing cases to fall off when a turn is made.
15. Cases loaded on truck on ends.
16. Sharp objects backing into pile of canned goods.
17. Top layer of sling load should rest on side panel to avoid pressure of spreader bar on the side of the cans instead of the end of the cans where it belongs. Spreader depresses cases four inches.

18. Trucks back into pile of canned goods—causing much damage.
19. Heavy roller conveyor placed on canned goods.
20. Equipment used, such as bridle ropes on electric cranes, cut into score lines of cases.
21. Ropes used on tail gate loads cut into containers.
22. Uneven piling on pier and toppling of load.
23. Cases protruding at tail gates and the ropes cutting into score lines of cases.

Commercial Agreement with Russia

A commercial agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics entered into force August 6th for a period of 12 months, replacing the previous agreement between the two countries which was signed on July 13, 1935, and which, after prolongation by an exchange of notes on July 11, 1936, expired on July 12, 1937.

The Soviet Government, which controls the import and export trade of the Soviet Union, undertakes, as in the previous agreement of July 13, 1935, to increase substantially its purchases of American products. The Soviet Government has informed the American Government that the Soviet economic organizations intend to purchase during the next 12 months American goods to the value of at least \$40,000,000.

For its part, the Government of the United States undertakes to accord to the commerce of the Soviet Union unconditional most-favored-nation treatment, with a reservation in respect of coal, deemed necessary because of the nature of the coal-tax provisions of the Revenue Act of 1932. Under this agreement, therefore, the Soviet Union will continue to receive the benefits of concessions granted by the United States in trade agreements entered into under the authority of the Trade Agreements Act.

The present agreement with the Soviet Union, like the previous agreement of July 13, 1935, does not involve any new concessions with respect to tariff rates and is not a trade agreement of the kind negotiated with sixteen other countries under the authority of the Trade Agreements Act of June 12, 1934.

Indexes Relating to Sale of Canned Foods

The following indexes from the published reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate the recent changes in wholesale and retail prices. For retail prices they are based on the average for 1923-25 as 100 per cent, while for wholesale prices 1926 is taken as 100 per cent.

	Wholesale prices				
	July 31 1937	July 24 1937	Aug. 1 1936	Aug. 3 1935	Aug. 4 1934
All commodities..	87.5	87.5	80.3	79.6	75.1
All foods.....	86.5	86.0	81.0	83.4	71.8

	Retail prices			
	July 13 1937	June 15 1937	July 14 1936	July 15 1935
All foods.....	85.9	86.2	84.0	71.0
Fresh fruits and vegetables..	66.8	78.3	81.9	92.0
Canned fruits and vegetables	83.5	83.4	78.8	67.0

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF CANNED FOODS

Exports of canned foods in June as compared with the same month last year showed increases in meat products, milk, and fruits, and decreases in vegetables and fish. For the first six months of 1937 as compared with the corresponding period of 1936, there were increases in all groups except meat. The detailed figures on both exports and imports are given in the following table compiled from records of the Department of Commerce.

EXPORTS	June, 1936		June, 1937		Jan.-June, 1936		Jan.-June, 1937	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Canned meats, total...	841,156	\$254,327	1,077,765	\$275,494	6,228,543	\$1,887,860	7,945,490	\$2,256,890
Beef, corned, roast, boiled, hash, hamburger...	130,400	40,981	35,584 60,314	9,591 20,061	998,553	298,939	406,096 1,197,442	100,483 381,628
Beef, other...								
Pork...	526,021	170,597	531,177	186,564	3,837,907	1,261,762	3,998,177	1,340,323
Sausage...	98,932	25,740	105,380	27,665	570,036	152,964	899,652	242,474
Other...	85,803	17,009	345,310	31,613	822,047	174,195	1,442,123	191,982
Canned vegetables, total...	5,901,777	719,157	4,293,638	480,851	18,382,617	1,899,014	21,270,013	2,133,284
Asparagus...	4,346,786	602,381	2,071,525	325,427	9,458,955	1,246,269	8,585,167	1,203,159
Baked beans and pork and beans...	474,453	26,046	795,164	38,931	2,597,349	140,037	3,548,561	188,903
Corn...	168,639	13,445	154,350	11,825	1,094,951	82,141	982,835	78,515
Peas...	142,352	12,297	270,785	18,355	1,084,144	85,976	1,650,606	117,388
Soups...	213,725	23,610	185,362	17,831	1,162,818	118,937	1,422,832	138,448
Tomatoes...			91,847	6,562			843,185	49,577
Tomato paste...	181,783	13,424	65,401	7,595	765,753	53,345	412,556	39,319
Tomato juice...			369,805	27,307			1,991,632	148,520
Other...	374,039	27,954	289,399	26,973	2,218,647	172,309	1,832,639	169,455
Condensed milk...	464,829	46,041	1,331,423	161,084	1,607,504	185,794	2,574,122	297,141
Evaporated milk...	1,695,931	132,337	1,595,059	116,849	12,590,321	909,206	11,424,086	829,458
Canned fruits, total...	10,787,790	770,584	12,682,026	1,079,203	118,829,874	8,388,643	131,892,705	9,854,272
Apples and apple-sauce...	586,664	23,812	65,284	3,359	1,824,869	333,501	6,232,893	295,542
Apricots...	516,960	39,538	694,684	50,684	6,424,333	474,246	6,486,801	484,387
Berries, other...	41,140	4,104	26,848	3,916	397,842	44,657	559,621	60,087
Cherries...	141,963	13,097	44,229	6,535	661,913	75,346	626,439	79,276
Fruits for salads...	1,408,137	149,948	3,214,560	355,890	11,977,075	1,278,176	19,880,289	2,191,643
Grapefruit...	2,192,539	112,147	1,211,197	75,492	20,854,709	1,271,020	26,022,962	1,354,719
Loganberries...	79,455	6,833	45,586	3,424	1,412,679	92,070	682,324	58,675
Peaches...	1,811,228	123,750	3,153,269	246,030	33,465,428	2,168,138	25,003,139	1,873,018
Pears...	2,188,020	155,931	3,140,481	228,342	24,362,166	1,698,329	34,166,856	2,406,823
Pineapple...	1,476,810	115,035	626,093	55,690	9,078,452	758,214	8,994,357	746,755
Prunes...			93,026	7,972			585,843	53,099
Other...	344,874	26,389	366,769	41,869	2,370,408	194,946	2,651,181	250,248
Canned fish, total...	4,145,882	421,286	2,970,398	285,985	34,501,523	3,271,398	49,136,637	5,199,695
Mackerel...	78,154	4,376	29,852	2,106	324,612	18,849	273,402	17,989
Salmon...	1,443,679	235,968	518,538	70,293	10,293,617	1,708,961	19,162,734	3,052,985
Sardines...	2,299,160	133,405	2,221,199	171,845	21,548,435	1,167,980	27,690,032	1,758,115
Shrimp...	140,157	24,302	68,604	15,943	1,718,754	275,125	1,355,212	243,780
Shellfish, other...	106,498	14,077	115,520	21,831	407,291	67,642	510,771	90,848
Other...	78,234	9,158	16,685	3,967	208,814	32,841	144,486	35,478
IMPORTS								
Canned beef...	7,043,223	660,359	12,460,883	1,325,828	50,517,311	4,941,008	42,741,749	4,385,114
Condensed and evaporated milk...	81,927	3,255	101,733	3,722	838,353	34,569	782,945	35,116
Canned fish in oil:								
Sardines...	2,192,802	250,514	1,858,137	235,564	14,994,729	1,851,559	15,806,760	2,088,096
Anchovies...	175,994	55,933	247,319	98,037	1,089,566	390,407	1,333,171	482,670
Tuna...	618,267	93,960	1,598,336	295,502	4,285,352	661,059	8,422,969	1,532,977
Other...	91,276	21,081	127,379	35,396	317,325	91,183	433,658	120,412
Canned shellfish:								
Crab meat...	970,647	257,432	1,567,274	520,464	4,432,067	1,380,753	6,550,240	2,038,575
Clams and oysters...	112,965	21,684	123,907	22,269	758,169	163,455	494,935	81,443
Lobsters...	139,743	78,160	121,148	56,178	300,583	154,003	386,975	180,946
Other canned fish...	1,352,078	95,510	1,435,746	111,679	10,476,137	790,179	13,460,154	966,546
Canned vegetables:								
Peas...	10,570	867	11,847	1,067	135,684	8,986	155,485	13,154
Mushrooms...	62,184	19,967	61,849	23,435	197,195	63,003	371,066	116,375
Tomatoes...	4,499,261	174,333	3,300,589	134,961	22,287,084	884,880	23,688,459	939,326
Tomato paste and sauce...	837,901	74,701	916,505	64,289	3,495,315	328,449	5,068,044	361,213
Other...	20,961	1,072	15,677	1,122	146,543	7,890	101,939	5,998
Canned pineapple, dutiable...	1,011,689	53,125	2,962,979	158,872	3,816,354	188,912	6,183,702	296,140
Philippine Islands, free...			1,418,000	76,525			6,736,994	350,689

CANNING CROP ESTIMATES

Bureau Reports Indicate Record Tonnage of Tomatoes and Sweet Corn

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, an analysis of canners' August 1 condition reports shows that, in addition to the record pack of green peas, tomatoes and sweet corn now promise to yield a record tonnage for commercial manufacture. Harvesting of the country's green pea acreage has practically been completed. Sweet corn and tomatoes now dominate canning operations, with considerable activity in miscellaneous vegetable and fruit canning in evidence.

Canning crop conditions are generally good in the important growing sections. In contrast with the drought situation of 1936, the most outstanding feature for 1937 is the prospect of a heavy production of tomatoes in the Ozark region and the favorable condition of sweet corn in the Middle West. Rainfall has been adequate this year whereas the tomato crop in the Ozarks last year was practically a complete failure on account of the lack of rain, and Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana bore the brunt of the drought damage to sweet corn.

Snap Beans

Production of 104,700 tons of snap beans for manufacture is indicated by the August 1 condition of the crop, according to canners' reports to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This compares with a 1936 estimated production of 76,500 tons and the 5-year (1928-32) average production of 73,100 tons.

The yield indicated on August 1 of 1.64 tons per acre compares with a 1936 estimated yield of 1.52 tons and the 10-year (1923-32) average yield of 1.58 tons per acre. Yield prospects during the last two weeks of July improved in practically all important snap bean producing States except Colorado, Utah and Maine.

State	Production		Indicated 1937
	5-year average 1928-32	1936	
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Maine.....	2,500	3,000	3,600
New York.....	12,400	11,100	13,900
Pennsylvania.....	3,400	2,900	3,800
Indiana.....	1,900	1,300	2,400
Michigan.....	4,900	6,500	9,400
Wisconsin.....	8,500	6,300	12,000
Delaware.....	1,700	1,200	1,000
Maryland.....	10,200	13,700	16,500
South Carolina.....	1,200	100	700
Tennessee.....	2,000	1,300	3,000
Mississippi.....	2,200	1,200	800
Arkansas.....	1,900	700	2,700
Louisiana.....	1,900	900	1,800
Colorado.....	4,500	2,300	2,300
Utah.....	2,000	2,000	2,500
Washington.....	1,900	2,800	3,300
Oregon.....	2,100	7,600	10,800
California.....	2,000	3,700	3,000
Other States*	5,900	7,900	11,200
Total.....	73,100	76,500	104,700

*"Other States" include: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Sweet Corn

A record production of 1,095,500 tons of sweet corn for manufacture is indicated by canners' August 1 reports. This compares with the 1936 estimated production of 606,700 tons and the 5-year (1928-32) average production of 628,000 tons. Canners in most of the important producing States report very favorable growing conditions during June and July.

The yield indicated on August 1 of 2.42 tons per acre compares with the 1936 estimated yield of 1.63 tons and the 10-year (1923-32) average yield of 2.13 tons per acre. While the yield indicated on August 1 exceeds the yield of any recent year, as well as the 10-year (1923-32) average, the Bureau points out that this is not a record yield, for it has been exceeded by both the 1925 and 1926 estimated yields of 2.57 tons per acre.

State	Production		Indicated 1937
	5-year average 1928-32	1936	
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Maine.....	38,000	60,800	62,700
New Hampshire.....	2,700	2,700	2,500
Vermont.....	4,100	3,200	3,100
New York.....	33,300	37,300	59,600
Pennsylvania.....	8,500	21,100	20,700
Ohio.....	45,400	37,300	57,300
Indiana.....	57,600	39,600	110,400
Illinois.....	131,700	117,000	228,000
Michigan.....	7,800	5,800	8,200
Wisconsin.....	23,900	25,800	54,800
Minnesota.....	101,400	100,000	207,900
Iowa.....	95,000	41,200	145,600
Nebraska.....	9,800	(*)	11,900
Delaware.....	6,300	10,600	9,400
Maryland.....	48,200	78,200	82,300
Tennessee.....	6,400	7,800	6,500
Other States*	7,900	18,300	24,600
Total.....	628,000	606,700	1,095,500

*No acreage harvested; complete failure.

*"Other States" include: Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming.

Tomatoes

Condition of the tomato crop on August 1 indicates a prospective record production of 2,191,700 tons for manufacture. This exceeds the 1936 estimated production of 1,987,500 tons by 10 per cent and the 5-year (1928-32) average production of 1,293,200 tons by nearly 70 per cent.

The August 1 indicated yield of 4.74 tons per acre is the same as was estimated for 1936 but exceeds the 10-year (1923-32) average yield of 4.21 tons per acre. The good yields now indicated for this year in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, the Ozarks, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania offset less promising prospects in California, Colorado, Utah and the Eastern Shore (Maryland). Last year the States of Iowa, Illinois, Arkansas and Missouri were in the region most severely affected by drought conditions and the harvested crop was nearly a failure.

State	Production		Indicated 1937
	5-year average 1928-32	1936	
	Tons	Tons	
New York.....	83,200	121,000	142,500
New Jersey.....	181,900	231,200	212,400
Pennsylvania.....	18,000	95,900	107,200
Ohio.....	60,400	131,200	92,800
Indiana.....	247,200	358,800	451,000
Illinois.....	19,700	27,800	62,400
Michigan.....	11,500	27,100	36,000
Iowa.....	21,600	6,100	25,500
Missouri.....	43,500	1,100	61,900
Delaware.....	43,600	49,400	62,100
Maryland.....	139,300	258,500	200,200
Virginia.....	44,800	55,400	85,800
Kentucky.....	16,300	5,700	15,600
Tennessee.....	22,600	15,200	31,600
Arkansas.....	47,800	1,600	53,100
Colorado.....	15,400	23,300	22,300
Utah.....	50,900	55,900	54,800
California.....	198,100	456,200	391,400
Other States*.....	27,400	66,100	83,100
	1,293,200	1,987,500	2,191,700

*"Other States" include: Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Sugar in Tomato Juice

In response to an inquiry the Food and Drug Administration has announced that added sugar is not regarded as a normal constituent of tomato juice and therefore its presence requires a conspicuous declaration printed in connection with the name of the article.

Fruit and Vegetable Market Competition

Carlot Shipments as Reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture

VEGETABLES	Week ending—			Season total to—	
	Aug. 7 1936	Aug. 7 1937	July 31 1937	Aug. 7 1936	Aug. 7 1937
Beans, snap and lima	57	21	33	7,887	7,995
Tomatoes.....	187	176	244	18,392	17,531
Green peas.....	252	260	271	5,827	5,367
Spinach.....	1	4	3	7,451	8,122
Others:					
Domestic, competing directly.....	1,828	1,568	1,583	121,441	123,180
FRUITS					
Citrus, domestic....	1,579	1,135	1,269	118,909	128,354
Imports.....	21	10	2	24	10
Others, domestic....	4,503	4,206	4,121	28,476	18,524

Production of Packaged Fish in 1936

Production of fresh and frozen packaged fish at primary producing plants in this country amounted to 121,484,000 pounds, valued at \$12,429,000, in 1936, according to the Bureau of Fisheries, an increase of 13 per cent in volume and 11 per cent in value over 1935.

Of the total volume of the output of packaged fish produced during the year, fresh fillets contributed 41 per cent; frozen fillets, 51 per cent; fresh steaks, frozen steaks, and fresh sticks, 1 per cent each; and frozen sticks, 5 per cent.

PEACH MOSAIC INSPECTION

Conditions as Reported by Federal-State Crews in Infected States

Cooperative Federal-State inspection for the peach mosaic disease in the infected States is well under way with a force of 75 inspectors, according to the Plant Disease Reporter for August 1st. In Colorado the present indications are that there is approximately one-fifth as much mosaic in the affected area as was found last year. Such decline of the disease is apparently due to the prompt and complete eradication of infected trees in 1935-36.

Reports from Texas state that in the El Paso district eradication work is being performed on 90 per cent of the properties on which the disease occurs. Eradication is being conducted along with the inspection as soon as the consent of the owners is obtained. In the eastern half of Texas 12 inspectors are inspecting the 5-mile zones surrounding nurseries and the sources of budding wood used in such nurseries. A disease-free radius of 5 miles, as determined by careful and competent inspection, is required as a standardized condition of certification for shipping from infected areas, under recently established State quarantines.

The California survey indicates an increase in the disease of one to five times over that of last year. The tree-removal project is continued cooperatively with the State, providing employment for approximately 125 workers. Good cooperation is being obtained from owners of infected properties. So far as is known, California and Colorado are the only States where the disease exists in extensive commercial peach areas. Infections in other States, namely, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and Texas, are confined to areas not so important commercially.

The results of the field work of the past two seasons indicate that if inspection and eradication are continued the spread will be checked and the disease eradicated before extensive economic losses are sustained.

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